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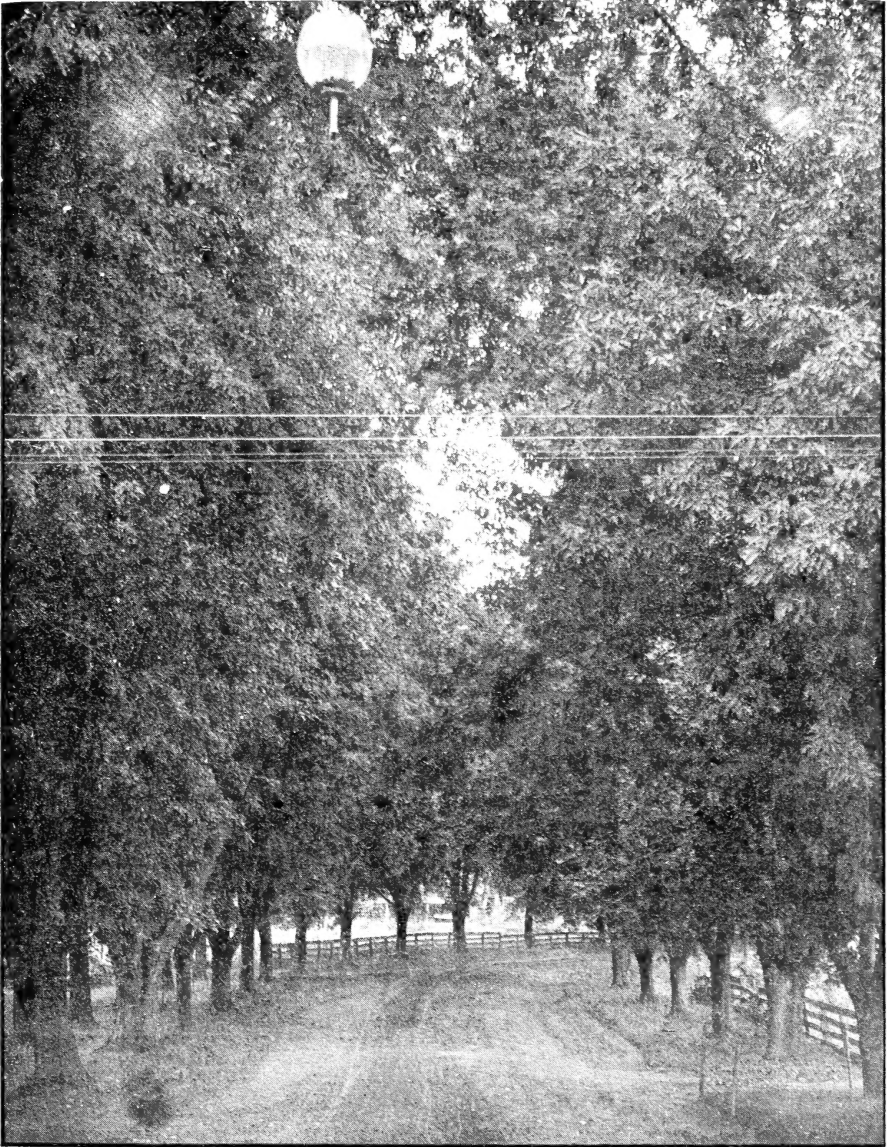


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The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Company

Dansville, New York



Our office street, which we laid out through our nursery and planted with
Silver Maples, 28 years ago.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE   1904

INTRODUCTORY



Illustrations In presenting this new edition of our Catalog, we take pleasure in calling attention to the illustrations which have been expressly prepared for this issue. Part of these are from photographs taken last summer in our nurseries and Home Grounds, and others are from orchards and grounds of customers, who have kindly given us permission to publish same. Lack of space compels us to defer using all that were furnished until some future issue.

Fine Trees This season has given us some of the finest blocks of nursery stock we have ever grown, and the quality of our trees cannot be excelled. We are growing the best strains of the old standard sorts and are making a careful selection of new varieties. We have added this year several new kinds to our list, and recommend a conservative trial of them. We strive to add only such as prove worthy, and to discard such as are wanting in merit.

Fruit Bud Selection In our selection of buds we have been especially fortunate and we can refer inquirers to bearing orchards that we have supplied, where the results have been so phenomenal as to create the belief that they were new types of fruit, and in some cases new names have been given to the strains we are growing in order to distinguish them from inferior trees grown under the same name.

No San Jose Scale There has never been any San Jose Scale found in our Nurseries or anywhere within twenty-five miles of us so far as the State Inspectors have been able to discover. Notwithstanding this fact, we have built a fumigating house and fumigate whenever requested to do so by a customer. We do fumigate all stock coming onto our grounds that is not grown here in Dansville.

Quality and Prices We do not claim to furnish the cheapest trees in the world, but we do claim that no better or healthier trees are grown anywhere than are produced here in the Genesee Valley. Our prices are as reasonable as can be made for high class stock, and we believe are as low as other reliable firms. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Tree planting involves years of outlay, care and waiting, and no planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens. A very slight difference in first cost may make a world of difference in results. A safe rule is, "Not the cheapest but the best."

Orders should be sent in as early as possible, as we enter them for shipment in the order received. When sent early before the rush begins, they are most sure of prompt attention and there is less danger of varieties being exhausted.

Guarantee of Genuineness Everything sent out will be carefully labeled with its true name. Only experienced and careful help will be used in putting up orders. But with the utmost possible care errors may occasionally occur, and we sell our stock under a warranty that it is true to name and of quality represented, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will replace the same without charge or will refund the money paid for such stock; but are not liable for damages other than above named.

The Packing Season usually opens here the last of March in Spring, and continues well into May. In the Fall we begin latter part of September continuing through October and November.

Our Customers are requested to notify us instantly of any errors made in filling their orders, so that we may at once make ample amends, as we desire to conduct our business in all respects satisfactorily to those who favor us with their confidence.

Club Orders If in want of trees why not canvass among your neighbors and get them to join you in a Club Order. By so doing you can get the benefit of our hundred or thousand rate, while your neighbors would pay you the single and ten rate. This would only be a fair division if you spend time in canvassing for a club. In a combination shipment of this character the freight rate per tree would be less for each purchaser and the stock would go through in prime condition. We can afford to make this offer because the boxing and handling would be so much cheaper than if each order were packed separately.

No Agents Remember, we employ no agents, are responsible only for orders sent us through the mail or delivered in person, and no one is authorized to represent us, or to sell stock for us other than is stated in our Club Order Offer.

Extra Copies Should you receive two copies of this catalog, please hand one to a neighbor interested in horticulture.

As to our standing in the Nursery business, and as to our responsibility and reliability we beg to offer the following

REFERENCES

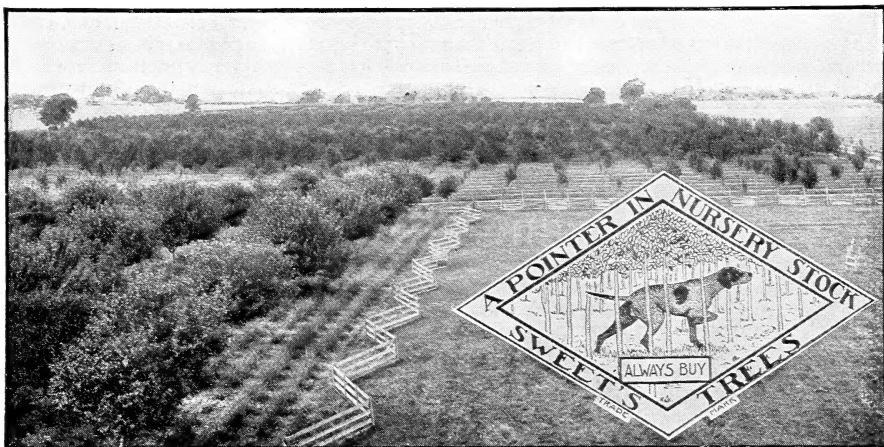
R. G. DUN & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENCY
BRADSTREET'S COMMERCIAL AGENCY
POSTMASTER AT DANSVILLE, N. Y.
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CITIZENS BANK OF DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue

1869

36th Year.

1904



Photograph of G. W. Leeds' Orchards at Rancocas, New Jersey. Trees were all of our growing and planted in 1896 and subsequently. The cut shows how quickly fine bearing Orchards can be produced. The fruit from the Montmorency Cherries in this block, sold in the Philadelphia market this season at an average of over \$24.00 per tree.



The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Company, Dansville, N. Y.

GEO. A. SWEET, - - - - President
GEO. W. WHITNEY, - Vice-Pres. and Gen. M'gr.
MAXWELL SWEET, - - Secretary and Treasurer.

OUR MOTTO:— "Not the Cheapest, But the Best."





We Employ No Agents. This

Catalog is Our Only Salesman

A one-cent stamp puts it in the hands of any inquirer and thus avoids all useless expenses and commissions. This saving we divide between the consumer and ourselves to our mutual profit.

Our Location in Genesee Valley

It is generally conceded, that there is no place in the world more favorable than this valley for the development of sound and vigorous trees, well adapted to transplanting into other sections.

Our soil gives them abundant nourishment without over-stimulation, and the texture of the wood is firmer and closer than that produced on the prairie soils of the west where they make rank but spongy growth, and our cold but not over severe winters mature and harden up the growth in a way impossible to southern latitudes. As proof of the closer texture of the wood, trees grown here actually weigh more than trees grown elsewhere, of the same size and caliper.

The Nursery- man's Duty

As nurserymen it is our business to grow trees to a proper age and size for transplanting. To see that they are well rooted, well ripened, healthy, free from scale and other insects and diseases. To see that they are carefully dug, well handled and packed, that they are labeled true to name and placed in the hands of the planter in the best possible condition. Beyond this we cannot go. If our work has been well and scientifically done, the future success of the orchard will chiefly depend on the personal endeavors of the orchardist himself.

Method of Propagation

In the selection of buds from the best types of fruit bearing trees the progressive nurseryman is constantly improving the general quality of his fruits. We do not mean that the best trees are grown from buds taken from bearing trees, but simply that they should be originally taken from trees of prolific habit and where the fruit is of highest quality. When such buds are worked through two or three generations, we get the very finest wood for propagating purposes from young nursery trees that are full of vitality and vigor. Buds cut from young trees give much stronger growth than those cut from old trees in full bearing; just as the progeny from young and vigorous parents in the animal world, excel in vigor and stamina, the enfeebled offspring of old age. To accomplish the best results requires persistent care and watchfulness, and in no other line of business is there so much depending upon the integrity and character of the producer. A dishonorable grower has it in his power to deceive the planter and the deception cannot be discovered for some years. It is therefore of prime importance in planting an orchard to obtain trees from a nurseryman who has both moral and financial responsibility, rather than from an irresponsible and unreliable grower or agent. The one is permanently located and has a reputation to sustain and therein lies a guarantee of fair dealing. The other is only seeking a temporary advantage and relies on his irresponsibility for exemption from punishment. The Pedigree of the grower is more important than the *alleged* Pedigree of the tree.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

Preparation of Soil and Stock

Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes. We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a *vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary* in most cases. Therefore prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any: a smooth cut root callouses sooner than one broken off. Cut back the tops about half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner, as will tend to develop a well-formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success *Peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted*. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which

depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little; hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for the trees. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth *well packed*.

Planting Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to set the trees to their natural depth. Fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. *See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots*, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. *Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock.* Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees, set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. A very good plan is to drive two stakes, and confine the trees between straw or hay bands, stretched from stake to stake. It is not necessary to stake medium-sized trees that have been properly cut back when transplanted.

Mulching When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep, over a space two feet wider than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

After Planting Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot beyond the roots. If the ground is poor, it should be enriched with a surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

Injured Trees If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours. There is a popular belief that trees are in great danger if more than a week or two in transit. Now if the trees are properly ripened and properly packed, they will carry safely for several months in moderately cool weather. We have had seedlings sent from France that were three months in the boxes and came out in perfect condition. This knowledge may afford some relief to the over anxiety of inexperienced buyers.

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend our customers to procure young trees, especially for orchard planting. They cost less, can be taken up with more perfect roots are much more likely to live, will become established sooner in a new location, and can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees.

BEST DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30	feet	apart	each	way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20	"	"	"	"
Duke and Morello Cherries	18	"	"	"	"
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18	ft	apart	each	way
Dwarf Pears and Quinces	10 to 12	ft	"	"	"
Grapes	rows 10 to 16	feet	apart	8 to 10	ft " in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	4	feet	apart		
Raspberries and Blackberries	4	by 5	feet		
Strawberries, for field culture	1 by 3 1/2	feet			
Strawberries, for hill culture	2	feet	apart	each	way

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " " "	70	8 " " "	680
20 " " "	110	6 " " "	1,210
18 " " "	135	5 " " "	1,745
15 " " "	205	4 " " "	2,725
12 " " "	300	3 " " "	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill. The number of feet in an acre (43,560) divided by this, gives the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Fruit Tree Department

APPLES

ALL BUDDED TREES ON WHOLE ROOTS

Our apples are budded on whole roots of branched rooted apple seedlings. We believe this to be superior to grafting either on piece roots or whole roots, and that it makes the most perfect root system of any known method of propagation.

Apples for Home Use Every owner of a home in the United States should grow apples enough for his own use. By careful selection of varieties and by proper and intelligent culture, a succession of fruit can be had covering nearly the entire year, and no fruit is so luscious as that picked fresh from one's own trees.

Apples :: for Profit The planting of commercial orchards is simply a business proposition. It can be made to pay better than almost any line of out-door work, provided the grower does his work thoroughly, persistently and intelligently. We

have seen several apple orchards in Western New York this season where the crop sold, on the trees, at prices ranging from five to ten thousand dollars each

Varieties For family use it would be safe to plant any of the sorts named in this catalog. For commercial orchards, big, red, winter apples pay best. In selecting varieties be governed by the experience of other orchardists in your locality, and by the suggestions of the nearest Experiment Station. Plant young trees of staple, well tried kinds, that succeed in your vicinity and you will be safe. Plant sparingly of new and untried varieties until they have stood the test of time. There is not much choice between late fall and early spring planting. Either will succeed if the earth is thoroughly firmed about the roots.



Photo. of an Autumn Strawberry Apple, purchased of us in 1897 by S. E. Landon of Pleasant Plains, N. Y. Has borne for three years an average of one barrel per year.

Complete List of all the Apples we Grow—Arranged by Seasons.

SUMMER

Early Harvest
Early Strawberry
Golden Sweet

Primete
Red Astrachan

Red June
Sweet Bough

Tetofsky
Yellow Transparent

AUTUMN

Alexander
Autumn Strawberry
Chenango
Fall Pippin
Gravenstein

Haas
Jersey Sweet
Jacobs Sweet
Longfield
Maiden Blush

Oldenburg (Duchess)
Porter
Pumpkin Sweet
Rambo

Red Bietigheimer
Walter Pease
Wealthy
Wolf River

WINTER

Arkansas (Mammoth
Black Twig)
Arkansas Black
Arkansas Beauty
Bailey Sweet
Belle d Boskoop

Baxter
Baldwin
Ben Davis
Bismark
Bottle Greening
Clark's Orange

Cooper's Market
Delaware Red
Fallwater
Fameuse
Gano
Gilliflower

Grimes Golden
Golden Russet
Gideon
Hubbardston
Hurlbut
Ingram

WINTER, CONTINUED.

Jonathan
King (Tompkins Co.)
Mann
McIntosh
Magog
Northern Spy
Newtown
North Star
Ontario

Pound Sweet
Peck Pleasant
Pewaukee
R. I. Greening
Roxbury Russet
Rome Beauty
Rolfe
Red Canada
Smith (Cider)

Smokehouse
Salome
Seeknofurther (West-field)
Spitzenburg (Esopus)
Stark
Stayman's Winesap
Sutton Beauty
Tolman

Twenty ounce
Walbridge
Wagener
Winter Banana
Winesap
Walkers
Yellow Belleflower
York Imperial

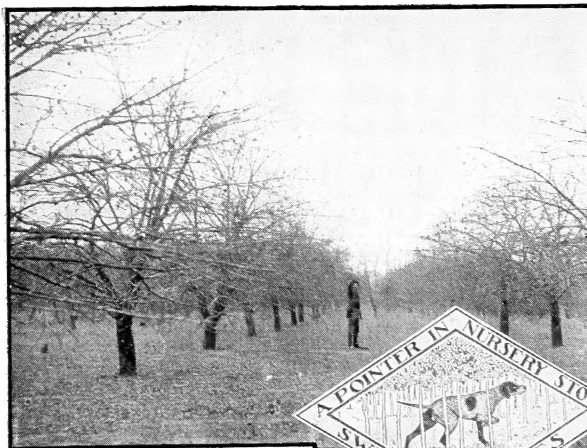
CRABS

Gen. Grant
Hyslop

Excelsior
Martha

Transcendant
Whitney

Van Wyck



TREES THAT PLEASE
ARE SWEET'S GENE-
SEE VALLEY TREES

Views of bearing orchards of E. J. Hutchinson, Marathon, Ohio, one of our regular customers.

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES.

SUMMER

Early Harvest—Medium to large. Rich. Yellow; fine flavor. Old and dependable. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; striped with red; excellent and productive. August.

Golden Sweet—Large; yellow; fine. Tree vigorous and productive. Aug. and Sept.

Primate—Above medium. Straw color, tender, sub-acid. August and September.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, deep crimson, good quality, excellent for

cooking. Hardy tree and dependable bearer. August.

Red June (Caroline)—Small to medium; deep red; good. Bears young. August.

Yellow Transparent—Medium size, slightly conical; color pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. A very early Russian apple. Tree vigorous and a young and prolific bearer, frequently fruiting in the Nursery row. We picked several bushels of beautiful specimens from four-year old trees during the past summer. Good for commercial orchards. August.

AUTUMN

Alexander—Very large; deep red or crimson. Medium quality. Very hardy. October.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, brilliant coloring and fair quality. September and October.

Chenango—(Sherwood's Favorite)—Large, oblong; red and yellow. Handsome, fair quality. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Excellent. Oct. to Dec.

Gravenstein—Large, striped red and yellow; tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best fall Apples. Tree vigorous and very productive. Good commercial sort. Sept. and Oct.

Hurlbut—Medium size. Skin yellow and red; flesh white, crisp, tender, sub-acid. Vigorous and good bearer. Oct. to Dec.

Jacob's Sweet—Large, yellow with red cheek. Excellent quality and good keeper. December to January.

Longfield—Medium to large; yellow and red. Quality good. Young and prolific bearer. Very hardy. Oct. to Jan.

Maiden Blush—Large, pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. Good bearer and valuable commercial sort. Sept and Oct.

Oldenburg—(Duchess of) Large, roundish; streaked red and yellow. Tender, juicy and excellent. Esteemed for cooking. Very hardy Russian sort. Good for commercial orchards. Aug. and Sept.

Pumpkin Sweet—Very large; yellowish russet, sweet and rich. Valuable. Oct. and Nov.

Rambo—Medium, red and yellow. Mild flavored. Excellent old variety. Oct. to Dec.

Red Bietigheimer—Large, handsome; German apple of good quality. Yellow and red, sub-acid. Sept.

Walter Pease—Large size; deep red, rich, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Its large size and high color give it a ready market. Recommended for commercial orchard planting. Ripens about Sept. 1st, and may be kept until early winter.

Wealthy—Medium size, round smooth and deep red. Juicy, sub-acid and good quality. Very hardy, good grower and productive. Excellent commercial sort. Oct. to Jan.



A Wolf River Apple tree bought of us in 1897 by S. E. Landon of Pleasant Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Its crop sold this year (1903) for ten dollars. The largest apple measured thirteen inches in circumference and the smallest nine inches.

Wolf River—Very large, greenish yellow. Covered with crimson; half-tender, spicy, sub-acid. An iron-clad variety and very showy. Good for commercial planting. Jan. and Feb.

WINTER

Arkansas—(Mammoth Black Twig)—Large size; deep red. One of the handsomest fruits on exhibition at the Pan-American. Superior to Winesap. Profitable and valuable for market. Dec. to April.

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red; tender, rich and sweet. Good bearer. Nov. to April.



Fruit Farm of Alfred J. Krienitz, near Milwaukee, Wisconsin, showing Wealthy Apple tree, planted in 1899 and loaded with fruit 1903. Mr. Krienitz has planted large numbers of our trees and has a model farm.

Baldwin—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich. One of the best and most profitable sorts for table or market. Dec. to April.

Baxter—Large; greenish, marked with russet, delicious, mild acid. Heavy and solid. Hardy, productive and long keeper. Good commercial sort. Dec. to May.

Ben Davis—Large, striped red, fair quality. Late keeper, much esteemed in west and southwest. Tree hardy and productive. The great business apple. Dec. to April.

Bismarck—Large; red; bears young. Fruited for us on three-year-old nursery trees. A novelty worthy of trial. Oct. to Jan.

Bottle Greening—Medium size, a golden green with crimson blush; pleasantly acid, melting. Jan. and Feb.

Fallawater—(Tulpehocken)—Large; yellow with red cheek; popular Pennsylvania sort. Nov. to March.

Fameuse(Snow)—Medium size; roundish; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best dessert fruits. Good commercial sort. Nov. to Jan.

Gano—Much like Ben Davis, except that it is redder. Recommended for commercial orchard planting. Dec. to April.

Grimes Golden—Medium to large. Rich golden yellow, of the very highest quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. One of the best commercial sorts. Jan. to April.



Photo of a fifty-five acre Ben Davis Apple orchard, eleven years from planting. Averaged this year three bushels per tree. Owned by Nate Iddings, Bradford, Ohio, who has been planting our trees by the thousands for many years.



View on the estate of S. C. Peery, North Tazewell, Virginia, showing a four-year old Jonathan Apple in bearing. This tree, with thousands of others, we furnished Mr. Peery, who is establishing very successful orchards.

Gideon—Medium size; yellow, with red blush; mild acid. Hardy. Dec. to March.

Hubbardston—(Nonesuch)—Large, striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. One of the best. Excellent for commercial orchard planting. Nov. to Jan.

Ingram—Medium size, red and yellow; fair quality. Abundant bearer and long keeper, which makes it very valuable for home or commercial orchard planting. Keeps well into May.

Jonathan—Medium size, deep red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the best for home or commercial purposes. Nov. to Mar.

King (Tompkins Co.)—A handsome striped red apple of the largest size. Good quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Nov. to March.

Mann—Medium to large; deep yellow. Good quality. Jan. to April.

McIntosh Red—Large; flesh white, tender and juicy. A good commercial sort. Nov. to Feb.

Northern Spy—Large roundish, striped red. Flesh tender and juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor. Long keeper and one of the best for commercial orchard planting. Jan. to June.

Newtown Pippin—Medium to large; yellow; delicious flavor and long keeper. Nov. to May.

North Star—Medium to large; red and yellow; rich flavor and keeps until spring.

Ontario—Large, yellow; nearly covered with bright red. Flesh tender with delicious flavor. Good for commercial orchard planting. Jan. to April.

Pound Sweet—Large; greenish yellow, shaded with red. Juicy and sweet. Sept. and Oct.

Pewaukee—Medium size; yellow, splashed with red. Tree vigorous and hardy. Jan. to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, light greenish yellow; rich, tender and juicy. Excellent for cooking. One of the most profitable commercial sorts. Nov. to March.

Roxbury Russet—Medium to large; greenish covered with russet. Good commercial sort. Jan. to June.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow and bright red. Flesh yellow, tender and juicy. Bears heavy annual crops and is an excellent commercial sort. Dec. to Mar.

Red Canada—Medium size, red; flesh rich and delicious. Nov. to May.

Smokehouse—Large, yellow, splashed with red and sprinkled with gray dots. Crisp, firm and juicy. Oct. to Feb.

Salome—Medium size; pale yellow, shaded with red. Tree hardy and an early and annual bearer. Jan. to May.

Seek-no-Further—(Westfield)—Medium size, dull red; tender, rich and fine. Good bearer. Nov. to Feb.

Spitzenburg (Esopus)—Medium to large, deep red, high flavored. Valuable for commercial purposes. Nov. to April.

Stark—Large, roundish, golden green, shaded with dark and light red; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. Early and

annual bearer and a valuable commercial sort. Jan. to May.

Stayman's Wine Sap—A seedling of Wine Sap but larger, better and more productive than that variety, and a strong grower. Dec. to April.

Sutton Beauty—Large, handsome; yellow, striped with crimson. Flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid, quality very good. Keeps remarkably well and is a most valuable market variety. Nov. to Mar.

Tolman's Sweet—Medium size, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red. Flesh firm, rich and sweet. Most valuable cooking apple. Good commercial sort. Nov. to April.

Twenty Ounce—Very large, yellow, striped with red. Good quality and sure cropper. Oct. to Jan.

Wagner—Medium to large; deep red in sun. Flesh firm, well flavored, sub-acid. Bears young and yields a good crop annually. An excellent commercial variety. Dec. to May.

Winter Banana—Large and showy, red blush on deep crimson ground. Delightful banana perfume. A valuable commercial variety. Fruit keeps well until spring.

Wine Sap—Medium size, deep red, good quality. Abundant bearer and valuable commercial sort. Dec. to March.

Walker's Beauty—Large, crimson on yellow ground; flesh firm, sub-acid. Jan. to May.

Yellow Bellefleur—Large, yellow with red tinge on sunny side. Excellent flavor. Nov. to April.

York Imperial—Medium size; whitish shaded with crimson. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. One of the most valuable for commercial orchards. Nov. to Feb.

CRABS

Gen. Grant—Large, yellow striped with dark red; mild sub-acid. Oct.

Excelsior—Valuable early Crab, large, red, handsomely colored.

Hyslop—Large; very dark brilliant red; vigorous and hardy. Oct.

Martha—Larger than Transcendent, bright yellow and crimson. Mildly tart and excellent for cooking. Sept. and Oct.

Transcendent—Fruit from one and one-half to two inches in diameter. Yel-

low, striped with red. Juicy, crisp, and the best of its class for cider and all other purposes, and a valuable commercial sort. Bears young and produces immense crops annually. Sept. and Oct.

Whitney—Large, splashed with carmine; juicy and rich. Tree hardy and vigorous. August.

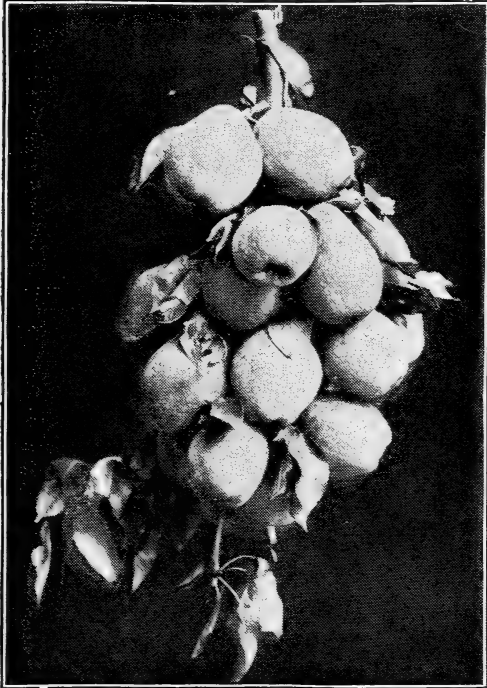
Van Wyck—Large, handsome; yellowish white, mottled with red. Flesh white, firm and sweet. October.

PEARS

Home Pears

With care in the selection of varieties, it is possible to have pears in good eating condition from August until early spring. For garden culture there are many excellent sorts that can be highly recommended. We name

some in the order of ripening: Tyson, Wilder, Clapps, Bartlett, Seckel, Clairgeau, Sheldon, Bosc, Anjou, Lawrence, Josephine. These all have great beauty and merit, and cover all seasons.



Business Pears

For business pears, with which to pay debts and show profits, we would recommend Bartlett, Bosc, Duchess d' Angouleme and Kieffer. The Duchess is the great Dwarf winner, and Kieffer has proven to be the best money maker among Standards. It is so hardy, bears so young, and abundantly, is so healthy, and free from insect pests that it gives much better financial returns than pears of higher quality, that are more tender and have less beauty. This season we have magnificent blocks of pear and feel sure that either for garden or commercial purposes we can satisfy the most fastidious.

A cluster of 25 Kieffer pears, weighing 17 pounds, grown by W. L. Brock, of Burlington, N. J. We have sold large numbers of Kieffer and other trees to Mr. Brock, and are privileged to refer all inquiries to him as to the quality of the trees we grow.

Standard Pears

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Pear Seedlings.

We bud all our pears instead of grafting. We believe we get thereby a better root system. Grown in this manner they transplant easily and give good results. They need careful pruning and spraying, but amply repay for this labor in fairer and more salable fruit. They like clay land and thrive best there, but will succeed in any garden soil.

We are strong advocates of planting young trees, as we believe there will be a smaller percentage of loss in transplanting than when older and larger trees are used. Still, for those who are willing to take extra pains for the sake of obtaining quick results, we deem it practicable to use successfully our XX or Bearing Age grade. For more than twenty years we have been growing extra sized Standard Pears to meet the demands of our city and suburban trade. This year we have several acres of pears, running from one to two inches in diameter, and from seven to nine feet in height. They are magnificent specimens and would give eminent satisfaction when successfully transplanted.

Complete List of all the Standard Pears we Grow—Arranged by Seasons.**SUMMER**

Brandywine
Bloodgood
Clapp's Fav.
Ete (Doyenne d')

Early Harvest
Giffard
Koonce
Lawson

Manning Elizabeth
Madeleine
Osband
Petite Marguerite

Tyson
Wilder Early

AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess)
Bartlett
Belle Lucrative
Bessiemanka
Bosc
Boussock
Baronne de Mello
Bar-Seckel

Buffum
Clairgeau
Diel
Flemish Beauty
Frederick Clapp
Garber's
Goodale
Hardy

Howell
Hoosic
Idaho
Japan Golden Russet
LeConte
Louise Bonne
Lincoln Coreless
Onondaga

Rossney
Rutter
Seckel
Sheldon
Superfin
Vermont Beauty
Worden Seckel

WINTER

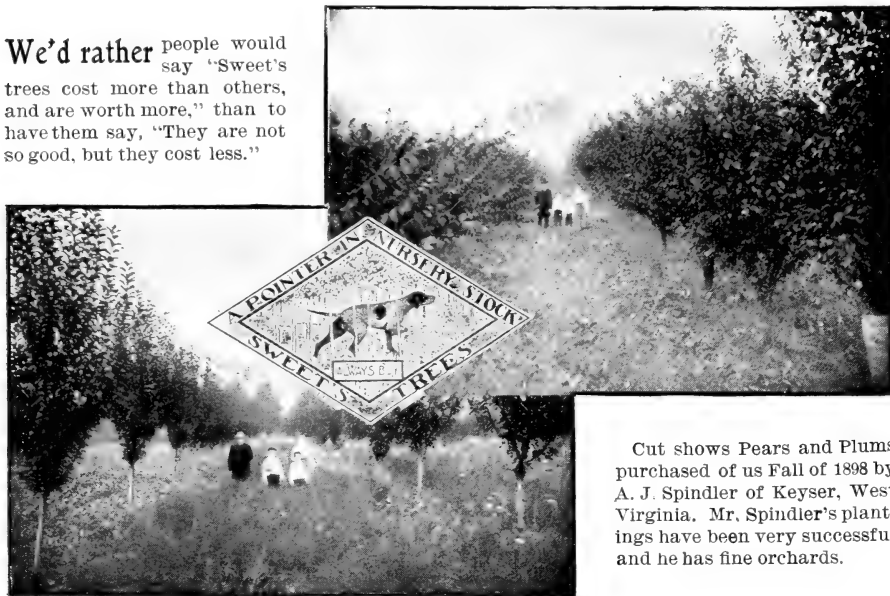
Anjou
Duchess d' Bordeaux
Easter (Beurre)

Josephine d' Malines
Jones
Kieffer

Krull
Lawrence
Mt. Vernon

Pres. Drouard
Vicar
Winter Nelis

We'd rather people would say "Sweet's trees cost more than others, and are worth more," than to have them say, "They are not so good, but they cost less."



Cut shows Pears and Plums purchased of us Fall of 1898 by A. J. Spindler of Keyser, West Virginia. Mr. Spindler's plantings have been very successful and he has fine orchards.

PEAR DESCRIPTIONS**SUMMER**

Bloodgood—Medium; yellow, touched with russet; first quality. Aug.

Clapp's Favorite—Large; yellow, with red cheek. A splendid pear. Should be picked ten days before it would ripen on the tree. Excellent commercial sort. Aug. and Sept.

Ete (Doyenne d')—Small, sweet and melting. Good commercial sort. Early Aug.

Early Harvest—Good size and color; fair quality. Very productive in the South. July and Aug.

Koonce—Medium size; yellow with red cheek. Profitable for market. Aug.

Lawson—Large; brilliant yellow and red, flesh crisp and juicy. Good shipper. Aug.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small; bright yellow, with red cheek, juicy and melting. Last of Aug.

SUMMER, CONTINUED.

Madeleine—Medium size; yellowish green. Excellent and productive. Last of Aug.

Petite Marguerite—Medium size; greenish yellow, first quality. Best. Last of Aug.

Tyson—Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy and fine flavored. One of the best summer sorts. We have trees on our home place that have never failed to produce good crops. Splendid commercial sort. Aug.

Wilder Early—Medium size; greenish yellow; good commercial sort. Early August.

AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess d' Angouleme)—Among the largest of our really good pears. Succeeds well both as Standard and Dwarf. When dwarfed it is one of the most profitable market pears grown. Should be in every collection and will give good returns and satisfaction. Best commercial orchard variety grown. Oct. and Nov.

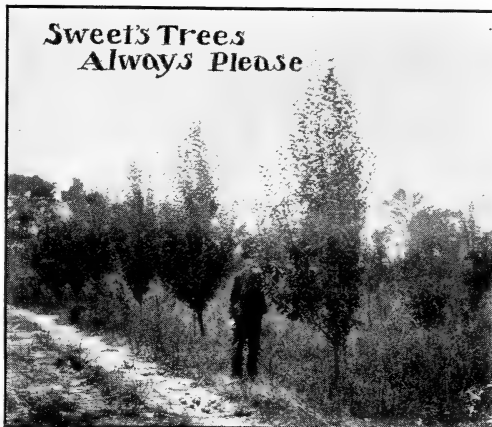
Bartlett—Large; yellow, tinged with red; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Tree vigorous and erect grower; excellent for garden or commercial orchard planting. Last of Sept.

Belle Lucrative—Large, yellowish green; melting and delicious. Sept. and Oct.



View taken in a block of twelve hundred Kieffer Pear trees, owned by Nate Iddings, Bradford, Ohio. They were purchased of us in 1900 and planted without the loss of a single tree. Some of these trees bore half bushel each this year.

Sweet's Trees Always Please



The Pear section of an orchard of 6,000 trees, five years planted. More than one-half of these trees were grown by us and purchased and planted by C. E. Wharton of Marysville, Ohio.

Bessiemanka—A Russian pear, not of high quality but hardy. Will grow and ripen farther North than any other known sort.

Bosc (Beurre)—Large and handsome russety pear. High flavored and delicious. Bears well. Good market sort. Sept. and Oct.

Boussock (Doyenne)—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting and juicy. Oct.

Bartlett-Seckel—Cross between Bartlett and Seckel and partaking of the good qualities of both parents. Not very widely tested as yet, but gives promise of being valuable. Sept. and Oct.

Buffum—Medium; deep yellow, shaded red; sweet, buttery. Mid-Autumn.

Clairgeau (Beurre)—Very large; light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet. Flesh yellow, juicy. Its handsome appearance and productiveness render it one of the most profitable market sorts. Oct. and Nov.

Diel (Beurre)—Large; yellow, marked with brown dots; flesh yellowish white. Sept. to Dec.

AUTUMN, CONTINUED.

Flemish—Large; yellow and brown with large spots of russet; rich, juicy, melting. Great bearer and highly esteemed. Sept. and Oct.

Garbers—Large; bright yellow and red; juicy and good. Excellent to plant with Kieffer as a fertilizer. Sept. and Oct.

Hardy (Beurre)—Large; cinnamon russet, melting and fine. Good. Oct.

Howell—Large; rich yellow, tender, delicious flavor. One of the finest. Sept. and Oct.

Idaho—Large; yellow with red cheek; good flavor. Sept.

Japan Golden Russet—Medium size; russet; poor quality; good as a fertilizer for Kieffer. It has the handsomest glossy dark green foliage of any pear grown. Can be used as an ornamental for lawn planting.

Le Conte—Medium size; pale yellow; poor quality. Only good in the South. Sept.

Louise Bonne (de Jersey)—Large; yellow with dark red cheek; good quality. Very successful as a dwarf. Good commercial sort. Sept. and Oct.

Onondaga—Large; melting, vinous. Tree hardy and productive. Oct. and Nov.

Rossney—Large; yellow with crimson blush; superior flavor. Tree vigorous and hardy. About two weeks later than Bartlett.

Rutter—Large; greenish yellow; sugary, juicy, vinous, high flavor. Oct. and Nov.

Seckel—Small; yellowish russet, with red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. Richest and highest flavored pear known. Good commercial sort. Sept. and Oct.

Sheldon—Large; round; russet and red; flesh melting and juicy. Hardy. Valuable for market. October.

Superfin (Beurre)—Large; juicy, melting, rich and pleasant sub-acid flavor. Oct.

Vermont Beauty—Medium; yellow, shaded with carmine; sweet and juicy. Oct.

Worden Seckel—Medium size; golden yellow with russet-red cheek; juicy, buttery, fine grained. Oct. to Dec.

WINTER

Anjou (Beurre de)—Large, greenish, handsome pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Keeps into mid-winter. One of the most valuable pears, either as standard or dwarf. We recommend it for commercial orchards.

Easter (Beurre)—Large; yellow with red cheek. Good. Keeps all winter.

Josephine Malines—Medium to large, pale straw color; buttery, juicy and sweet. One of the most delicious winter pears. Good for commercial planting.

Kieffer—Large; yellow and brilliant red; the most beautiful pear grown. Tree as hardy as an oak; said to be practically blight proof and to resist San Jose scale. Gives fruit and plenty of it, when all other varieties fail. We were almost the pioneer growers of this variety. When first introduced by Mr. Wm. Parry, of New Jersey, 'way back in the sev-

enties, he engaged us to grow some trees. *One year we budded fifty thousand for him.* We have watched the Kieffer for twenty-five years and have been astonished at the hold it has taken upon the market. It is safe to say it has made more money for the orchardists than any other one pear grown. Quality is poor except when canned. Oct. to Dec.

Krull—Medium; lemon yellow; juicy, melting, rich and sweet. Long keeper.

Lawrence—Large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, buttery rich. Hardy and productive. Unsurpassed as an early winter pear. Nov. to Jan.

President Drouard—Handsome, large pear; melting, juicy, rich flavor. Great keeping qualities and a valuable market sort.

Winter Nelis—Medium; yellowish green and russet; melting, rich, delicious.

YOU CAN'T DO IT. You cannot get quality in a tree without paying for it. Sometimes you pay a whole lot for a very little quality, but it isn't so with

SWEET'S GENESEE VALLEY TREES

Every dollar of Sweet's price gets one hundred cents worth of Trees. No other firm gives you more than this, though some give less. Moral: **Always Buy Sweet's Trees.**

DWARF PEARS

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Angers Quince.



Photo showing two of our XX or Bearing Age Dwarf Duchess Pear trees. These trees stood in a five year old block, every tree of which was loaded with fine fruit.

Planting and Fruiting Pears are dwarfed by budding on quince stocks, and in planting should be set deeply enough to cover the junction of the pear and quince. Dwarfs come into bearing sooner than Standards, and hence are valuable both for garden and orchard purposes. They are supposed to be shorter lived than Standards, but there are plenty of commercial orchards in healthy condition and full bearing, that we sold prior to 1875. The Duchess is the most successful dwarf grown and we recommend it highly for either pleasure or profit.

Testing Varieties In order to test our varieties, we have carried over some blocks to be four and five years old. They have fruited in the nursery row and have given us a large quantity of fine, high-colored fruit. These trees we now offer as XX or Bearing Age. They would be likely to give the planter quicker results than younger stock, and can be recommended to those who feel they cannot afford to wait.

Complete List of all the Dwarf Pears we Grow.

Angouleme (Duchess)	Flemish Beauty	Krull	Seckel
Anjou	Howell	Lawrence	Tyson
Bartlett	Idaho	Lincoln Coreless	Vermont Beauty
Clapp	Kieffer	Louise Bonne	Wilder Early
Ete	Koonce		

For descriptions of varieties and season of ripening see Standard Pears.

PLUMS.

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Myrobolan Plum Seedlings.

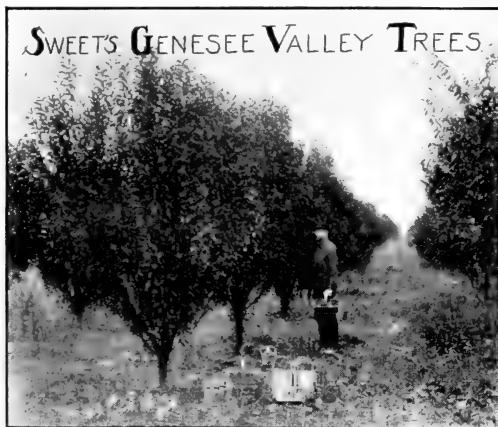
The Plum likes strong land, but succeeds on dark soils and almost any soil that is made rich. For the best results it requires thorough and high cultivation. It needs spraying to insure against leaf diseases and the trees need to be jarred to protect them from the curculio. So many careless and indifferent growers will always neglect these precautions that the thorough culturist will practically have a monopoly of the market.

Garden Plums There are a large number of most excellent plums for garden culture, but which are not adapted to commercial orchards. The market seems to require early and late ripening kinds to command the highest prices. For home use an excellent selection would be: Red June, Abundance, Bradshaw, German Prune, Lombard, Reine Claude Washington and Wickson.

Orchard Plums For market purposes dark colored plums, ripening very early or very late, when there is not a glut of other fruit, are likely to be most profitable. A good list for commercial orchard planting would be: Red June, Abundance, Burbank, Empire, Wickson, Bradshaw, German Prune, Arch Duke, Diamond, Monarch and October Purple.

A strain of the German Prune, which we introduced several years ago and which has been disseminated under the name of York State Prune, has proven to be of great commercial value. We never have seen more beautiful fruit orchards than some of our German Prunes when in full bearing. We have strong faith in the Red June as being one of the most valuable Japan sorts, as it is the earliest to ripen of all the plum family.

XX or Bearing Age Plums We offer a fine line of XX or Bearing Age plum trees. These are especially adapted for planting in poultry yards or garden plots where a few trees are anxiously needed for immediate fruiting. With care in transplanting they should give quick returns.



Partial view of Plum section, (1,000 trees) of the C. E. Wharton Orchards near Marysville, Ohio. Total trees in orchards 6,000, of which more than one-half were bought of us. Photo shows Wickson Plum trees, five years old, many of which produced two bushels each when three years old.

Complete List of All the Plums We Grow.

JAPAN PLUMS

America
Abundance
Bartlett
Burbank
Climax

Hale
Julian
October Purple
Orient
Prunus Simoni

Red June
Satsuma
Strawberry
Shiro

Sultan
Willard
Wickson

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC PLUMS

Arch Duke
Bradshaw
Beauty of Naples
Coe's Golden Drop
Diamond
Duane's Purple
Empire
French Damson
Fellemburg
Field
General Hand

Geull
German Prune
Giant Prune
Grand Duke
Imperial Gage
Jefferson
Lincoln
Lombard
Monarch
McLaughlin
Moore's Arctic

Niagara
Prince's Yellow Gage
Prince of Wales
Purple Egg
Pond's Seedling
Quackenboss
Red Egg
Reine Claude
Saratoga
Shipper's Pride
Shrop. Damson

Spaulding
Stanton
Smith's Orleans
Tatge
Victoria
Washington
Weaver
Wild Goose
Yellow Egg
York State Prune

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance—Fruit large and beautiful; amber turning to bright cherry red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich. Vigorous and productive. Valuable for market. Aug.

Burbank—Very large; clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow, sweet, with a very agreeable flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Good keeping and shipping qual-

ities. Excellent commercial sort. August, later than Abundance.

Climax—Very large; deep rich red; fine flavor. One of the earliest to ripen.

Hale—Large; bright orange, mottled with cherry red; superb quality. Sept.

Orient—Large; orange, deeply overlaid with cherry red; sweet and excellent. Ripens one to two weeks later than Burbank.

October Purple—Large, round; reddish purple; good quality. A strong growing tree, bearing immense crops. Very valuable market sort. First of Oct.

Red June—Medium to large; deep vermilion red, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, delightful. The best ear-

ly market sort. We recommend it for commercial orchard planting. Last of July.

Satsuma—Large; reddish purple; quality fine, delicious for canning. Sept.

Sultan—Large; deep wine red. Its size and handsome appearance render it a valuable market sort. Early Aug.

Willard—Very early but poor quality and we are discarding it as being far less desirable than Red June, which is of the same season.

Wickson—Very large; deep red with white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious. Remarkably long keeping qualities and an excellent commercial sort. Sept.

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC PLUMS

Arch Duke—Large; dark purplish; flesh firm. Good late market variety. Early Oct.

Bradshaw—Very large; dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. Valuable market sort. Aug.

Beauty of Naples—Large; greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy, high flavored. Sept.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Last of Sept.

Diamond—Very large; dark purple. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Valuable for shipping. Sept.

Empire—Large, dark purple; fine quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit keeps well and is good for shipping. Early Sept.

French Damson—Medium size; dark copper color. Very hardy and an annual bearer. Oct.

Fellemburg—Medium size; purple; flesh juicy and delicious. Very fine and an excellent commercial sort. Sept.

Field—Large, oval, reddish; resembles Bradshaw but ten days earlier. Abundant bearer. Aug.

General Hand—Very large; yellow; juicy and sweet; vigorous and productive. Early Sept.

Geuii—Very large; deep bluish purple; flesh yellowish green, sweet and pleasant. Sept.

German Prune—See York State Prune.

Giant Prune—Large; dark

purple; flesh yellow and sweet. Sept.

Grand Duke—Large; violet red; fine quality. Entirely free from rot. A valuable commercial sort. Late Sept.

Imperial Gage—Medium to large; golden green; flesh juicy, rich, delicious. Middle of Aug.



A five year old, XX or Bearing Age Burbank Plum in full bearing. Photo from our Nursery, summer 1903.

Lincoln—Large; reddish purple. A very handsome plum. Middle of Aug.

Lombard—Medium to large, roundish, oval; dark red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant flavor. Hardy, popular, nearly always producing a crop. A valuable commercial sort. Late Aug.

Monarch—Very large; brilliant bluish purple; flesh pale golden green, juicy, pleasant. Abundant bearer and begins fruiting very young. Free from rot. Excellent for market. Last of Sept.

Moore's Arctic—Medium size; purplish black; good quality; heavy and annual bearer. Sept.

Prince's Yellow Gage—Rather large; yellow; juicy and rich. Vigorous and productive. Middle of Aug.

Pond's Seedling—Very large and showy; light red; flesh rather coarse. Sept.

Red Egg—Large; red; flesh greenish, firm and sub-acid. Early Sept.

Reine Claude de Bavay—Large; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, excellent and of fine quality. Not liable to rot. Good bearer and valuable for commercial purposes. Middle of Sept.

Shippers' Pride—Large and handsome; dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and a splendid market sort. Middle of Sept.

Shropshire Damson—Large; amber color; juicy and sprightly. Most desirable of the Damson class. Productive

and not liable to rot. Valuable commercial sort. Sept.

Tatge—An Iowa plum, much like Lombard in color, quality and season, and will succeed in the far North where other varieties fail.

Washington—Large; yellow with crimson blush; flesh sweet and luscious. Last of Aug.

Weaver—Large; purple with blue bloom; good quality; constant and regular bearer. Sept.

Wild Goose—Medium; reddish yellow; flesh yellow, juicy; flavor rich and good. Middle of Aug.

Yellow Egg—Large and beautiful, egg-shaped; yellow. Flesh a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Late Aug.

York State Prune—Large; blue; rich, juicy, fine. Excellent for garden or market. This strain of prune originated here in Dansville as a seedling from imported trees. It is the best of all the prune family and we recommend it very highly. We sold an orchard of this variety to M. N. Cook of South Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., and it has been in regular bearing now for many years. The crop for the season of 1903 was the most profitable of any he has yet received. To distinguish this strain from other German Prunes, it has been designated and is now known as the York State Prune. Sept.

CHERRIES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French

Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry Seedlings.

The Cherry and Peach are the two fruits that do best on light soil, but will not succeed in wet situations. The Cherry is so ornamental, both in fruit and foliage, that it is well adapted for planting about the home and road side. There are many varieties to be recommended for garden planting, and a few sorts that are showing big returns in the orchard. Of sweet varieties, the Windsor is among the best for market purposes, and of sour sorts the Montmorency leads the list, with English Morello a good second. In September last we visited an orchard of these two sorts where the crop had just been sold for \$15,000.00 and another orchard nearby that netted \$6200.00. As we had supplied part of the trees in each of the orchards, we were especially pleased to note the very successful results.

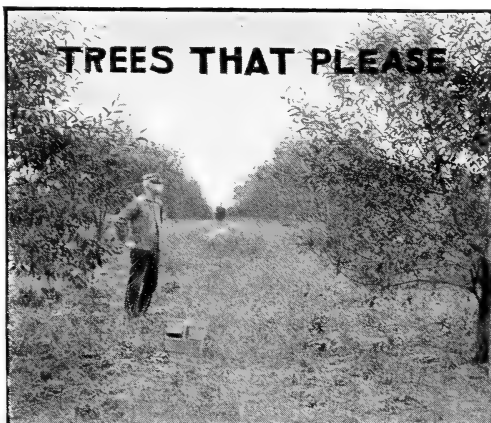
San Jose Scale From the Experiment Stations we learn that the San Jose scale rarely attacks the Cherry, but as we have never had any scale in our nurseries or within twenty-five miles of them, we have had no opportunity for personal observation.

XX or Bearing Age Cherries We have a fair stock of trees that have borne in the nursery rows. List will be sent on application.

Complete List of All the Cherries we Grow

SWEET SORTS

Bing
Black Tartarian
Black Heart
Black Eagle
Centennial
Coe's Transparent
Downer's Late Red
Dikeman
Early LaMaurie
Early Purple
Elton
Elkhorn
Gov. Wood
Ida
Mercer
Napoleon
Rockp't Bigarreau
Schmidt's Big.
Windsor
Yellow Spanish



SOUR SORTS

Bay State
Belle Magnifique
Brusseler Braun
Dyehouse
Empress Eugenie
English Morello
Early Richmond
Late Duke
Lieb
L. Montmorency
Louis Philippe
May Duke
Mont. Ordinaire
Olivet
Osthelme
Royal Duke
Wragg
Reine Hortense
Vladimir

Orchard of Sweet's Trees, near Marysville, Ohio, owned by C. E. Wharton. 1,100 Cherry trees in this orchard, five and six years old.

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES.

SWEET CHERRIES

Bing—The big new Oregon cherry, resembling Windsor but larger. Three and one half inches in circumference as fruited in Geneva, N. Y.

Black Tartarian—Very large; purplish-black; mild and pleasant; tree a vigorous grower and an immense bearer. Good commercial sort. Late June and early July.

Centennial—Very large; amber, and shaded with red; sweet, rich and luscious. July.

Coe's Transparent—Medium; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet. Last of June.

Downer's Late Red—Large; light red; tender and juicy. One of the best late cherries.

Dikeman—Large; black; fine quality. One of the largest sweet cherries and hence commands high prices. Recommended by S. D. Williard from whom we obtained buds.

Early LaMaurie—Large; dark purple; juicy and rich. Well adapted to the South. June.

Early Purple—Small; purple; tender, juicy, and sweet. June.

Elkhorn—Large, heart shaped; black firm and good. July.

Governor Wood—Very large; clear, light red; tender and delicious. Tree vigorous and a great bearer. Valuable commercial sort. End of June.

Mercer—Very large; dark red; fine flavor. Tree hardy and a profuse bearer. One of the best market varieties. End of June.

Napoleon—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet. Valuable commercial sort. Early July.

Rockport—Large; light red and amber; firm sweet and excellent. Late June and early July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Immensely large; deep black; tender, juicy, fine flavor. July.

Windsor—Large; liver colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Exceedingly valuable as a late commercial variety. Last of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large; yellow and bright red; juicy, rich and high flavored. June.

SOUR CHERRIES

Brusseler Braun—Large; dark red; very late. Is highly recommended for lengthening out the season. Good for market purposes.

Dyehouse—Medium size; red; acid; productive. Ripens just before Early Richmond. One of the best for early market. June.

Bay State—Very large; deep red; rather late and of extra good quality. Resembles somewhat the Reine Hortense, and it fruited so finely for us this season that we shall bud it extensively hereafter, as we believe it to be a very valuable addition to the Cherry list.

English Morello—Large; reddish black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Very reliable bearer and good money maker. July.

Early Richmond—Medium size; red; acid. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. Most valuable and popular as a commercial sort. June.

Late Duke—Large; deep red; heart shaped; sub acid, fine flavor. Last of July.

Large Montmorency—Large; bright

red; the finest acid Cherry. Tree strong, hardy, and bears enormous crops. The best for commercial purposes. Last of June.

May Duke—Large; dark red; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. June.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful large, red, acid Cherry of fine quality. Hardy and very prolific. Valuable market variety. Late June.

Olivet—Large; skin dark red; tender, rich, vinous, with mild sub-acid flavor. Productive. June.

Ostheime—Medium; dark red; sub-acid. Hardy and recommended for cold climates. July.

Wragg—Large; liver color; juicy and rich. Hardy and immense bearer. July.

PEACHES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Tennessee Natural Peach Seedlings.

Peaches come into bearing so soon and there is such an unlimited demand for the fruit that the enormous plantings of commercial peach orchards still continue. Millions of trees have been planted in recent years, and the supply of nursery grown stock is not sufficient to keep up with the demand. Florida and Texas are rivaling Georgia and Michigan in the magnitude of their plantings. New York and Connecticut are also becoming large peach producers. With the harder varieties now propagated it is possible to grow peaches successfully in almost any section. Clean culture, annual pruning, and frequent examination for borers are the requisites for success. By careful thinning to get large and perfect specimens, there seems to be a profitable place for all home grown fruit.



Photo from Alfred J. Krienitz, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, showing a Fitzgerald Peach tree bought of us and planted in 1899, now loaded with fruit, 1903. Mr. Krienitz has been a regular customer for many years and has planted thousands of our trees.

Complete List of All the Peaches We Grow

Alexander
Barnards Early
Chairs Choice
Crawford's Early
Crawford's Late
Champion
Crosby
Early Rivers
Early York

Everbearing
Elberta
Fitzgerald
Foster
Greensboro
Globe
Hills Chili
Hyne's Surprise
Kalamazoo

Lemon Cling
Lewis Seedling
Lord Palmerston
Markham
Mountain Rose
Niagara
Oldmixon Free
Reeves Favorite
Sneed

Salway
Smock
Stump
Stevens Rareripec
Triumph
Wager
Wheatland
Willard
Wonderful

DESCRIPTIONS—Arranged in Order of Ripening

Sneed—Large; creamy white; fine quality; of Chinese type. Last of July.

Triumph—Medium size; yellow; fair quality.

Alexander—Medium size; red and white, only fair quality; semi-cling.

Greensboro—Large; beautifully colored, bright red over yellow. Flesh white of good quality. July. Good commercial sort.

Early Rivers—Large; pale red over white ground. Good flavor. Family use only.

Lewis Seedling—One of the hardest white free stones. Hardy and immense producer. Early Aug. Good commercial sort.

Hyne's Surprise—Valuable early variety; skin white. Tree hardy and productive.

Mountain Rose—Medium size; red and white; very showy. Good quality. Good commercial sort.

Everbearing—Large; white, striped with light purple; juicy and good; bears from July to Sept.

Champion—Large; white and red; rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. Aug. Good commercial sort.

Barnard—Medium size; yellow and red; beautiful, delicious quality. Good commercial sort.

Early York—Medium; greenish white, dull red on sunny side. Very tender. Middle of Aug.

Foster—Large; yellow and red; fine quality.

Oldmixon Free—Large; red and white; best quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort.

Early Crawford—Large; yellow and red; good quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort.

Niagara—Large; yellow and red; fine quality; as good as Crawford but more dependable bearer; the principal commercial sort now grown in the famous Niagara County peach belt.

Reeves—Large; yellow and red; rich flavor.

Stump—Large; red and white; excellent quality; reliable. Good commercial sort.

cial sort.

Markham—Large; yellow; extra hardy peach from Northern Michigan.

Fitzgerald—Large; yellow and red; one of the most dependable kinds.

Wager—Medium; brilliantly colored with red and yellow; juicy and fine flavor. Last of August.

Elberta—Large; yellow and red; handsome; fair quality. Most popular market peach. Hardy and dependable.

Kalamazoo—Large; yellow; good and productive. First of Sept. Good commercial sort.

Crosby—Medium size; bright yellow, striped with carmine. Flesh light yellow of good quality. Tree one of the hardest in our list. Middle of Sept.

Willard—Large; yellow, hardy and productive.

Globe—Exceedingly large; rich, golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh yellow. Sept.

Wheatland—Large; yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sweet. Sept.

Crawfords Late—Very large; productive and good; yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow. Last of Sept.

Hill's Chili—Medium; dull yellow. Tree hardy and a good bearer. Last of Sept. Good commercial sort.

Lord Palmerston—Very large; creamy white, with pink cheek; juicy and rich. End of Sept.

Chair's Choice—Large; yellow; one of the finest late sorts. Hardy fruit bud. Good commercial sort.

Stevens' Rareripe—Large; yellowish-white, with deep red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Last of Sept.

Smock—Large; yellow; fair quality. A popular canning peach.

Lemon Cling—Large; clear yellow; fine flavor.

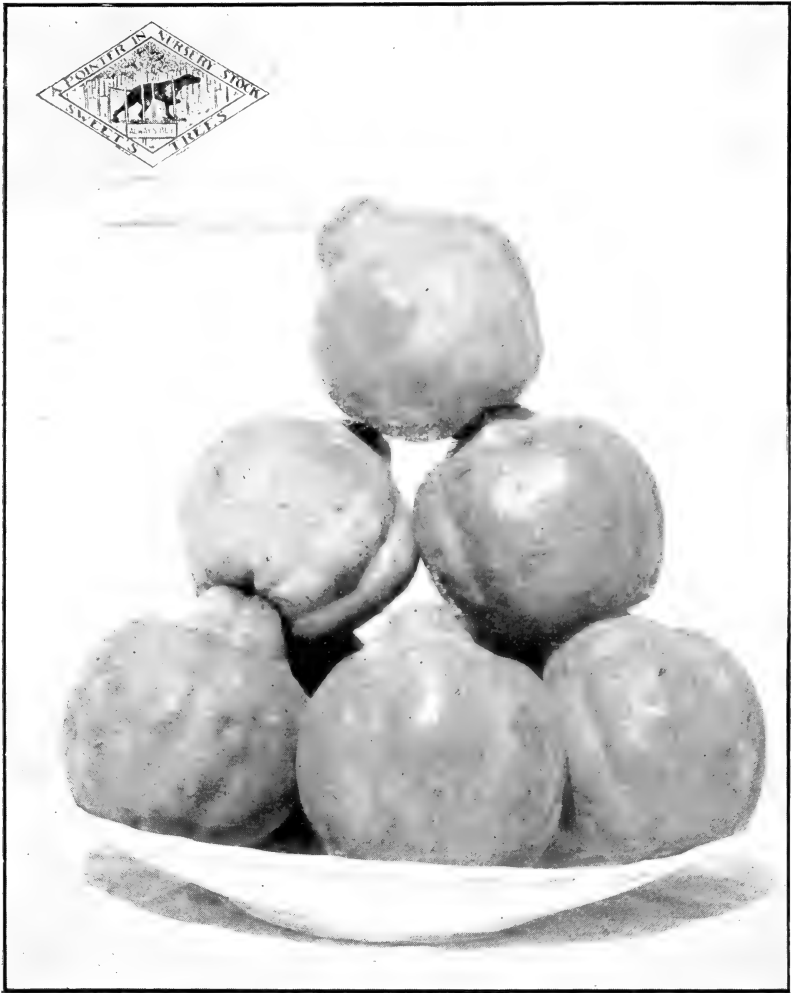
Salway—Large; yellow and red; rich in both color and quality.

Wonderful—Large; yellow. Similar to Smock.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

Early Violet—Medium size; yellowish green, melting, rich and high flavored. green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale Freestone. Last of August.



REAS MAMMOTH QUINCE

Grown by J. H. Smith of Dansville, N. Y. from a tree purchased of us four years ago.

QUINCES

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Quince Stocks

The Quince requires a deep rich soil and high cultivation to obtain best results. It should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Quince trees are scarce this season and we can only supply them in small quantities.

Orange—Large; bright yellow; good quality. The best of all.

Reas Mammoth—Large. Much like Orange. Very desirable.

Meech—Large, pear-shaped; yellow;

good quality.

Champion—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; very late.

Bourgeat—New sort we are testing. We only recommend it for trial.

APRICOTS

All Budded Trees on Whole Roots of Imported French Plum Stocks,

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum. It bears immense crops that ripen in July and August. The experience of the last few years has shown that they can be successfully grown in New York State and throughout the East, and they are netting the planters here good money.

Harris—A hardy English sort, that is oblong orange; good quality; very early. doing well in this State. Medium size; The best variety for Eastern culture.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES—These are to be chiefly recommended for cold climates.

Alexander

Alexis

Budd

Gibb

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is a rapid growing fruit and ornamental tree. It is especially valuable in poultry yards, as the fruit drops when ripe throughout a long season.

Downing—Large; blue black; vinous July until Autumn. flavor.

Russian—Small; black; sweet. Use-

New American—Large; black; hardy. ful in silk culture.

Small Fruit Department.

GRAPES

No grounds are so small but that the owner can grow at least a few Grapes. They thrive admirably everywhere. The soil should be made rich and mellow and the vines planted in rows 8 feet apart and 6 to 10 feet apart in the rows. The fruit should be thinned in order to insure the best results.

RED OR AMBER

Agawam—(Rogers No. 15) Good red variety; flesh tender and juicy, vine good grower and bearer. Ripens with Concord.

Brighton—One of the best reds. Flesh rich, sweet, and quality about equal to Delaware, and ripening with that variety, vine productive and vigorous, but in some localities subject to mildew.

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; of a coppery red color; requires favored soils and localities and a long season to mature perfectly in Western New York.

Delaware—One of the finest grapes.

Vine is rather a slender grower but perfectly hardy in this climate. Bunches small and compact, quality of the best and should be in every garden. Ripens early.

Salem—(Rogers No. 53) Bunch large, compact; color a coppery red; flesh tender and juicy. Ripens with Concord.

Wyoming Red—Extra early red sort, resembling Delaware in appearance, but double its size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red.

BLACK

Campbell's Early—A fine new grape, ripening very early, and fruit keeping a long time in perfection. Clusters large and handsome. Berries large, nearly black, with light purple bloom. Vine vigorous and healthy.

Concord—A large handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and al-

though not of the highest quality; is one of the most popular market grapes.

Eaton—Bunch large, compact. Berries very large, nearly black with blue bloom. Skin thick. Quality good. Large showy grape. Season medium.

Hartford—Hardy, profuse bearer, of fair quality. Very early.

Mc Pike—New. A seedling of Worden, which it resembles in color, and time

of ripening. Bunch large; berries an inch or more in diameter. Fine for garden, but too large and soft for long shipment.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large, black, with a blue bloom. Quality medium; vine hardy and prolific; ripens with Hartford.

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large, larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor.

Wilder—(Rogers No. 4) Bunch very large; berry large, black. Quality good, juicy and sweet. Ripens with Concord.

WHITE

Diamond—Bunch large, compact, berry medium size; color greenish white with yellow tinge when fully ripe. Quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive.

Green's Early—It is a white grape, in size nearly as large as Niagara, of fine quality, and ripens before Moore's Early. It is of the Concord type and is being planted quite extensively in the Chautauqua grape belt. We recommend its trial.

Green Mountain—New. Vine strong, vigorous and healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact-shouldered. Color green or greenish white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being 3 weeks earlier than Concord.

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; berry large; skin thin but tough; color pale yellow when fully ripe, with thin white bloom. It is tender, sweet and good. Ripens with Concord. Probably most valuable white grape cultivated.

CURRENTS

Currents should be planted 4 feet apart each way. Fertilize well and prune freely. Apply white hellebore to leaves when damp as an antidote to the Currant worm.

Chautauqua Climbing—A novelty that we believe possesses great merit. At five years old, was 14 feet high, 8 feet wide, and bore 32 quarts of extra fine, large red currants. Quality *best*.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid. Good and productive.

Fay's Prolific—Very large; red. One of the best. Immense bunches.

Perfection—Large; red; fine. The new currant grown and introduced by C.

M. Hooker & Sons, and which received the Barry \$50.00 gold medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

Red Cross—Large; long clusters. A fine new red sort of mild, pleasant flavor.

Lee's Prolific—Large; black; superior quality. Enormously productive.

Victoria—Medium; brilliant red; highest quality. The best late currant.

White Grape—Large; yellowish white; mild acid. Best white sort.

GOOSEBERRIES

Require the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant.

Chautauqua—Large; light yellow; excellent quality, very vigorous and fruitful.

Columbus—New American sort of largest size, greenish yellow and finest flavor. Vigorous, productive and free from mildew.

Downing—Large; whitish green; good and prolific. One of the best for family or market.

Houghton—Medium size; pale red, tender and good. Very productive.

Industry—Large; dark red; rich and agreeable. The best English sort.

Red Jacket—Large; red; free from mildew. A great cropper. One of the best.

Smith's Improved—Large; light green, sweet and excellent. Plant healthy and hardy.

BLACKBERRIES

This excellent fruit should be planted for garden use in rows 5 feet apart, with plants 4 feet apart; for market, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart.

Agawam—Medium size; jet black; sweet and good. Early. Plant hardy.

Ancient Briton—Medium size, without core. Hardy and prolific. Good.



A BEAUTIFUL GRAPE ARBOR

At the home of one of our customers, Mr. Fred L. Kramer, Dansville, N. Y. The photograph shows how ornamental as well as prolific the grape is when trained in arbor form.

Photo by A. H. Welch, Dansville.

- Early Harvest**—Very early and prolific. Hardy and reliable.
- Eldorado**—Medium size; good quality; hardy and new. Very productive.
- Erie**—Large; high quality, very vigorous and early.
- Lawton**—An old reliable late sort. Excellent when fully ripe.
- Mersereau**—Extra large; hardy and prolific. Is increasing in popularity.
- Rathbun**—New, extra large size, fine quality. It is well recommended.
- Snyder**—Medium size; hardy and productive. One of the best for home and market.
- Wilson Junior**—Large, sweet and good. Ripens early. Plant hardy.

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. They bring remunerative prices.

Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting.

RED SORTS

- Columbian**—Very large; dark red, bordering on purple; immensely productive. Not of highest quality but always gives a crop when other sorts fail. It makes the finest jelly of any raspberry grown.
- Cuthbert**—Medium to large; crimson; hardy and prolific. The most reliable sort. Fine for market or garden.
- Haymaker**—A seedling of the tall growing Columbian type, with berries similar in color and size, but a little more acid, and produced in even heavier crops. Very productive and recommended for commercial planting.
- Loudon**—Large; dark crimson; fine quality. Not quite hardy. One of the best.

YELLOW SORT

- Golden Queen**—Large; golden yellow; highest quality. Hardy and productive.

BLACK CAPS

- Cumberland**—Largest size; earlier than Gregg; hardy and productive.
- Eureka**—Very early; large; superior quality. Hardy and good market sort.
- Kansas**—Large; early. One of the best. Very hardy and prolific.
- Gregg**—Very large. For many years the leading standard market sort.
- Munger**—Large; productive. A new late variety.

STRAWBERRIES

Respond quickly to good cultivation and fertilizing. For field culture, plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows.

The varieties marked (Per) have perfect flowers and may be planted alone.

VARIETIES

- Brandywine**(Per)—Season late; very productive. Fruit large and of fine quality.
- Bubach No. 5**(Imp)—Large and handsome, moderately firm, fair quality. Profitable for near market. Mid-season.
- Chas. Downing**(Per)—Fruit very large; plant vigorous and productive. An old variety succeeding everywhere. Mid-season.
- Clyde**(Per)—Large; firm; of regular conical shape; light scarlet. Mid-season.
- Crescent**(Imp)—Medium size, rather acid; very prolific, even under neglect. Great cropper. Season early.
- Gandy**(Per)—Fruit large; very late and a good bearer.
- Jessie**(Per)—Very large; good quality. Does well on heavy clay soil.
- Marshall**(Per)—Very large; roundish, dark, crimson; quality very good. Plant vigorous and productive. Season medium to late. The best for all purposes.

Michael's Early (Per)—Very early; medium to large, roundish; bright crimson; firm and of fair quality. Plant, a strong grower and good bearer.

Nick Ohmer (Per)—Very large; dark

red; uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality; healthy, vigorous and productive.

Warfield (Imp)—Medium size and dark color. Excellent shipper. Early.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the Rasp- berry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome.

ASPARAGUS

Earliest and finest of spring vegetables. Prepare ground by trenching to depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with two or three inches of well rotted manure. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin. Is a good yielder. Earlier than Conover's.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. Continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make ground rich and deep; plant four feet apart.

Myatts Linnaeus—An early, tender plant, not in the least tough or stringy; of mild, sub-acid flavor. It is the finest large red market variety.

NUT TREES

Many of the nut-bearing trees, when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over the method of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, to say nothing of the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time. Many varieties are now grafted and we describe a few in our list below.

Butternuts. Very ornamental and productive, bears young. The nuts are very sweet and of delicate flavor.

Chestnut. American Sweet. The native sort with sweet nuts that are always readily salable, and the wood of which is very valuable.

Chestnut. Spanish. Handsome round headed trees of following grafted varieties.

Numbo. Very large and of good quality. Tree hardy and enormously productive. Comes into bearing quite young.

Paragon. A magnificent variety, nuts large and of excellent quality. Trees four years grafted produced one bushel each.

Ridgely. A large variety of the chestnut from Delaware. Strong grower,

bears young, very productive, good quality.

Walnuts. American Black. These common native trees are very valuable for timber and the nuts are highly prized by most children of either large or small growth. We believe that plantings for commercial purposes would be profitable.

Walnuts. English or Madeira Nut. These are fairly hardy and are fruiting here in the Genesee Valley. The nuts are readily salable and are being grown extensively in California in commercial orchards.

Walnuts. Japan. These come from the mountains of Japan and are said to be as hardy as Oaks and transplant as safely as Apples. They bear young and promise to be a valuable addition to our nut bearing trees.

Ornamental Department.

Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubs.

In the settlement and development of a new country, it is inevitable that first thought should be given to the subduing of nature and the winning of bread.

Homes are built for shelter rather than beauty, and grounds are kept for utility rather than ornament. With age these conditions change, and our American cities especially are rapidly undergoing a horticultural evolution.



ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR PLEASURE

Many gardens and lawns now show intelligent planning and care, and the public parks are becoming object lessons for the culture of a better taste in landscape gardening. While this is commendable and encouraging, yet we feel that progress is comparatively slow, and that we would like to do all we can to hasten the day when every American home shall be surrounded by beautiful grounds, each having an individuality of its own, but all contributing to the general beauty and adornment of our home life. No place is too small for a bit of lawn, and a well kept green sward is always wonderfully attractive. If around these grass plats, there are borders of shrubs interspersed with a few well selected specimens of ornamental trees, then we will have created an effective setting for our homes that will be a source of perpetual comfort and joy.

Should there be unsightly buildings to be screened, or odd corners to be adorned, very beautiful effects can be produced by groupings of evergreens and high foliaged trees. There is unlimited opportunity for gratifying individual tastes in this direction, and when successful, the planter's pride in his home will be vastly increased. He will feel that it is part of himself. That he has created it, and that it is one of the joys of his life.



ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR PROFIT

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

We devote many acres to the growing of ornamentals and always have fine specimens to show visitors. If you are in doubt as to what you want, come and see the trees growing, and it will help you to a decision. Or if you cannot come then write us and we will give you the benefit of our suggestions.

UPRIGHT DECIDUOUS TREES.

Beech, European.—A beautiful tree attaining a height of fifty to sixty feet.

Beech, Purple leaved.—Beautiful purple leaved foliage tree. Deep purple in spring changing to crimson and again to dull green in fall. One of the most effective lawn trees we have.

Birch, European white.—A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches.

Catalpa, Speciosa.—A hardy variety that comes from the west. Leaves large, heart-shaped; blooms are large and showy; it is an effective tropical looking, lawn tree.

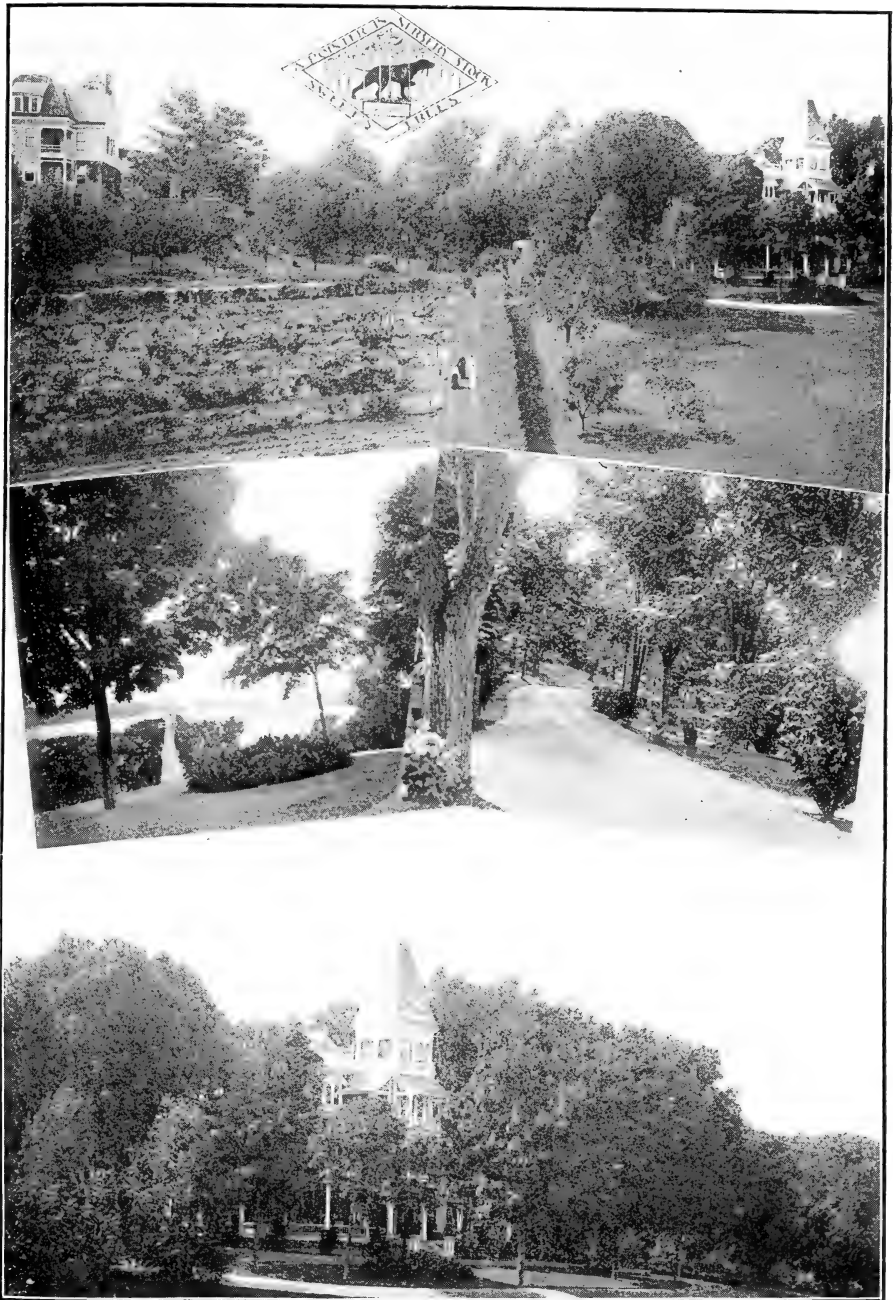
Elm, American White.—A noble shade tree for either street or lawn planting.

Horse Chestnut.—A large handsome tree, perfectly hardy and free from diseases. It is covered with an abundance of white flowers in May, and is wonderfully attractive.

Linden, American or Basswood.—A rapid growing tree, with large trees and very fragrant flowers.

Linden, European.—Is pyramidal in form, has smaller leaves than the American variety but the flowers are fragrant and the tree attractive.

Maple, Ash leaved Maple or Box Elder.—A very rapid grower, hardy, and much esteemed in the west. It will grow where many other varieties fail.



Views of "Stroomzeit," Saugerties-on-Hudson. Country place of Mrs. John G. Myers of Albany, N. Y. (See next page.)

Photographs by Levi Moore, 15 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

FOLLOWING REFERS TO CUT ON PRECEDING PAGE.

Mrs. Myers has been a yearly patron of ours since 1896. She writes under date of Aug. 20th, 1903 "We cannot look in any direction, where there are not trees, shrubs or vines from your Nurseries." We take pleasure in presenting these views as they show the beautiful results attainable by the intelligent massing of ornamental trees and shrubs, and they should be an inspiration to other planters.

Maple, Norway—A large tree, with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and very desirable for street or lawn planting. It is free from disease and holds its foliage and color late in the fall.

Maple, Silver leaved—Is the most rapid growing of the Maples and is valuable where quick shade is desired. Foliage bright green above and white beneath. Is easily transplanted and makes wonderful growth on soils where there is an abundance of moisture.

Maple, Sugar or Rock—This is a beautiful shade tree and is especially valuable for street planting. It is rather a slow grower, but is always handsome, and never more beautiful than in the fall when its leaves are changing to yellow and scarlet.

Maple, Wier's Cut Leaved—Is a variety of the silver leaved with cut or dissected foliage. It is a very attractive drooping lawn tree.

Magnolia, Acuminata—A handsome, pyramidal tree, growing to large size. Leaves are large and bluish green, flowers yellow tinted with purple.

Mountain Ash, European—A fine showy lawn tree; covered from July till winter with clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Mountain Ash, Oak leaved.—It is a fine pyramidal lawn tree. Foliage bright green above and downy beneath.

Oak, Pin Oak—Foliage deep green. A good grower and valuable for street planting.

Oak, Am. white—One of the finest American trees of large size and spreading branches. Leaves pale green.

Oak, Red—American tree of large size, foliage purplish-red in fall.

Plane, Oriental—A lofty, wide spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves, valuable for its



Handsome specimen of Norway Maple, which we grew in our Nursery and planted in front of our office, about 20 years ago.

Photo by Klink, Dansville.

handsome foliage and free growth. Makes a fine street tree.

Prunus Pissardi, Purple leaved Plum.—Is a small purple leaved tree that retains its color more perfectly than any other of the purple leaved varieties. It is very desirable and ornamental.

Poplar, Carolina—A magnificent tree for quick shade either for street planting, lawn or screens. It has broad rich foliage and if the leaders are kept pruned will make round dense heads. About fifteen years ago we planted some in a public park here and they are now forty feet high and very attractive trees. Where immediate results are wanted, we cannot too highly recommend it, even if it should be cut away when slower growing trees have reached a proper size.

Poplar, Lombardy—A well known variety from its tall spire like form. Where it is desired to mark a boundary line, or where there is an entrance to a driveway these trees are very effective. We have some beautiful specimens and can recommend them highly. They transplant safely, grow quickly and for many purposes are attractive and desirable.

Salisburia, or Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo.—This is a very rare tree that deserves much more general planting. We have a beautiful specimen on our lawn, about 25 feet in height, that attracts universal attention. The foliage is light green, and shaped something like a Maiden Hair Fern. It enjoys the unique distinction of being absolutely free from any

fungus disease, and from the attacks of worms and insects. In this era of blights and rusts, and scales and caterpillars, it is a pleasure to know of one tree that is absolutely exempt from these drawbacks. We give it unqualified endorsement.

Thorn. Double white—Has small double white flowers, very ornamental.

Thorn. Double red,—Is similar to the white except in the coloring of the flowers. They make a striking contrast when planted together.

Thorn. Paul's double scarlet.—Flowers of bright carmine, very beautiful.

Tulip Tree, or Whitewood.—A fine native tree, leaves of glossy light green and tulip shaped flowers.

EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS.

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the *time* and *manner* of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May, but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care. After long experience and repeated failures we have at last found methods for handling and packing evergreens, that reduces the risk of transplanting to a minimum. We only send out fresh dug fibrous rooted plants, and we allow no exposure to the roots whatever.

We recommend spring planting for Evergreens.

Arbor-Vitæ, American.—One of the finest evergreens for Hedge or single specimens, very hardy and can be sheared into any shape.

Arbor-Vitæ, *Pyramidalis*.—An exceedingly beautiful variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage deep green, color well retained in winter: perfectly hardy. We have some very choice specimens. Should have a place in every collection.

Balsam Fir. A hardy rapid growing, dark green tree, forming a handsome pyramid.

Irish Juniper. A beautiful variety of erect growth, making a pillar of green, very desirable.

Pine. Austrian. A robust, hardy, rapid growing pine, very valuable for this country.

Pine. Scotch. Also hardy and valuable with silver green foliage.

Spruce. Norway. One of the handsomest evergreens, beautiful for lawn or may be used for hedge. Perfectly hardy.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES.

Birch, Cut leaved weeping.—The finest lawn tree grown. The white bodies, long pendulous branches and beautifully cut leaves attract universal attention. If you want something that is handsomer than your neighbors' and will give your place a distinctive character of its own, then plant a Cut Birch. Keep the leaders well pruned back for the first few years until the head rounds out into symmetrical shape. It is a common but foolish mistake to say that this tree will not bear pruning.

Eim. Camperdown.—Is one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It spreads out

horizontally for a considerable distance and then the pendulous limbs droop to the ground. It is very striking and ornamental.

Mountain Ash, Weeping.—This drooping tree is very effective when covered with bright scarlet berries.

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping.—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long graceful branches, drooping to the ground. Very beautiful and attractive.

Willow, Kilmarnock.—This forms a perfect umbrella head, with glossy foliage and is very ornamental.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Small sizes should be set nine inches apart. Larger sizes eighteen inches apart. Honey Locust and Osage Orange set in double rows about nine inches apart.

Arbor Vitæ American.—Forms a highly ornamental evergreen hedge.

Honey Locust—Is hardy, vigorous, and so thorny as to make a good farm hedge.

Norway Spruce—Makes a fine evergreen hedge that is easily sheared into any required shape.

Osage Orange—Makes a good hedge south

and west but not quite hardy here.

Privet California.—For hedge purposes where an evergreen will not succeed, there is nothing to equal the California Privet. It can be sheared to any height and to any form. Its branches close to the ground and will adorn any lawn. We give it unqualified recommendation.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Althea, or Rose of Sharon.—Several varieties. The Altheas are very desirable on account of blooming in Aug. and Sept., when so few other shrubs are in blossom.

Barberry.—Several varieties, very showy in foliage, flower and fruit. Ornamental in autumn and winter.

Calycanthus, (floridus).—A desirable shrub with chocolate colored flowers, with a very agreeable odor.

Deutzia, In variety.—These are very hardy with luxuriant foliage and attractive flowers. Blooms latter part of June.

Elaeagnus, Longipes.—From Japan. Is very ornamental. Is covered in July with bright red berries of large size.

Fringe, Purple or Smoke Tree.—A much admired shrub for its curious fringe that covers the whole surface of the plant during mid-summer.

Fringe, White.—A shrub having drooping white flowers with fringe like petals.

Hydrangea, P. G.—A beautiful shrub covered with masses of white flowers when other shrubs are out of bloom.

Hydrangea, Tree Form.—For growing in tree form this is one the most effective and handsome shrubs ever introduced, either for planting singly or in masses. It will give you blooms the first season of planting and an

abundance of them. It attracts universal admiration and we cannot recommend it too highly.

Honeysuckle, Tartarian upright.—In various shades of white, red and pink.

Lilac, White, Purple and Persian.—They are indispensable in every collection of shrubs.

Quince, Japan.—Bright scarlet flowers in early spring.

Snowball, Japan.—Surpasses the common variety in many ways. Has handsomer foliage with whiter and more delicate flowers.

Snowball, Common.—A well known shrub with globular clusters of pure white flowers.

Spireas, In variety.—These are elegant low shrubs of easy culture and long blooming. We have various shades of white, rose color and dark crimson flowers. We especially recommend Van Houttei, which is perhaps the finest variety grown. We also have Prunifolia, Anthony Waterer, Thumbergii and Billardi.

Syringa or Mock Orange.—A hardy valuable shrub producing a great profusion of white flowers in June.

Weigela, In variety.—Blooms after Lilacs, various shades of white and rose colored flowers.

Weigela, Eva Rathke.—A charming new Weigela, flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful distinct, clear shade.

Summer and Fall Flowering Bulbs and Plants.

GOLDEN GLOW FLOWER

Rudbeckia Laciniata. Is new, perfectly hardy, grows from four to six feet in a season and blooms from July to September. The flowers are double, of a deep golden yellow and borne on long stems. They make a very effective bed and are desirable as cut flowers.

Dahlias—Fine assortment.

Gladiolus—Mixed sorts.

Tuberose—Pearl and double Italian.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

Ampelopsis, (American Ivy or Virginian Creeper)—Hardy and fine for covering walls and verandas.

Ampelopsis Veitchii, (Japan Ivy).—Clings closely to brick or stone, and forms a dense covering of green, changing to crimson in autumn. This is a magnificent climber and

CLEMATIS

Clematis or Virgin's Bower. These plants make a beautiful covering for porches or trellises. They have grown rapidly in popular favor in the last few years and most people view with admiration their profusion of purple and white blooms.

cannot be too highly recommended for use on brick and stone walls.

Bignonia—Radicans or trumpet vine.

Honeysuckle—In variety.

Wistaria—Chinese Purple and white, fine for trellises.

WHITE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Duchess of Edinburg. Fine, double white, large.

Henryi. Very vigorous, a free bloomer and most valuable of the whites.

Miss Bateman. The earliest white sort. May and June.

Paniculata. Rank grower, and has a profusion of single white flowers, delightfully fragrant.

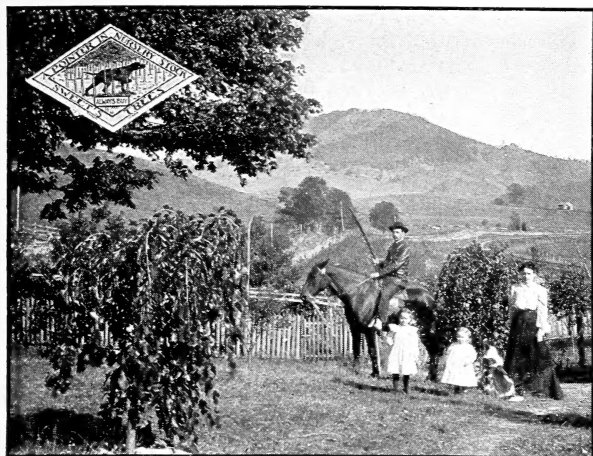
PURPLE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Jackmanni. A perpetual bloomer, intense violet purple, remarkable for velvety richness. The most valuable of all Clematis.

Madame Edouard Andre. Single. The most

desirable red sort.

Ramona. Lavendar blue; single; very large and fine.



View in front of residence of S. C. Peery, North Tazewell, Va. showing Tea's Weeping Mulberry and other trees from Sweet's Nurseries. Mr. Peery has purchased stock from us for many years, (both for himself and neighbors) and is loud in praise of the trees we have sent.

will find plenty of text-books giving this information. Our object is to offer some suggestions to the busy millions who have no time to devote to expert gardening. We therefore recommend herein only such varieties as are free bloomers, hardy of constitution, and will give quick and satisfactory results for the money and time invested. Whoever purchases and plants any of the varieties listed below will get enough results the first season to amply repay him for all the trouble taken.

HYBRID PERPET-

UAL ROSES ❀ ❀

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of Rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of Roses are desired. They are of easy culture, and luxuriate in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by a mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant, one of the best.

Clothilde Soupert. Medium size; produced in clusters, pearly white with rosy centers, a free and constant bloomer and of easy culture. One of the best of business Roses.

Coquette des Alps. White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; full and fragrant.

Earl of Dufferin. Velvety crimson, large and full. Delightful fragrance.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; large and fine. Beautiful in bud and a universal favorite.

Magna Charta. Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Fragrant and excellent. In every way a fine rose.

Margaret Dickson. Pure white; very large; free bloomer. One of the best new sorts.

Marchioness of Londonderry. Ivory white, extra large and carried on stout stems. Perfectly formed, very fragrant.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. Pink, very large,

somewhat fragrant, fine exhibition rose.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color cherry carmine; richly shaded with maroon. Very fragrant and continues to bloom for a long period. In every way a superb rose.

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Dated, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1903.

C. A. WIETING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

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